

would leave the conference. Thus the Big Four had to become the Big Three to discuss a problem having nothing to do with Italy, Premier Orlando having left the council table.

President Wilson, it is understood, made every effort to get Premier Orlando to attend the meeting, knowing well how it would appear if the council should shrink further, but the Italian Premier sent back word that it would be useless to continue the discussion unless Italy obtained Fiume. Nevertheless he postponed the meeting of the Italian Parliament and decided to remain in Paris until he obtained his answer.

What has nettled the President in this Italian affair, it is now explained in American circles, is that no official copy of the London pact ever has been shown to him. The only version that he has seen, it is stated, is the one made public by the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd, which is said to differ somewhat from the real document. Why Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George have not shown the real treaty to him is not explained.

The President contends that the Allies in accepting the fourteen points in the armistice waived everything inconsistent with them, as he holds the London pact to be. The British and French Premier say that they must regard the London pact as sacred, that the question turns largely on the interpretation which is placed upon the fourteen points, their interpretation being as good as the President's, and that if Italy holds them to the pact they must stand on it.

Another Impasse Seen.

The situation has resulted apparently in another impasse like that in regard to reparations, but in the reparations case the President compromised. As some here see it, the President, not regarding the Adriatic question as essential to German peace and already having made so many compromises, has decided in this matter to maintain an uncompromising position, which has aroused the Italians to the height of fury.

Whatever the President's own view may be the general opinion that prevails in all diplomatic circles is that the fourteen points will have to be stretched or overlooked in the face of the stern facts. The French are demanding that an early time limit be set on the German consideration of the peace terms because they do not like the prospect of a discussion between President Wilson and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Secretary, on the fourteen points.

There are indications, however, that the President is not at all averse to such a discussion and so far he has refused to consent to the French demand to fix a day or to set a two weeks limit for the German reply. Experienced diplomats say that if the Allies should refuse unlimited discussion with the German plenipotentiaries it would be contrary to most precedent. For that reason they believe that the new demand by the Allies for plenipotentiaries instead of messengers must have been most agreeable to the Germans.

President Is Fearful.

The French plainly want a dictated peace. The President evidently is fearful of having some of his speeches on the subject of peace brought home to him and is uncertain how far to go.

Fear of an explosion on the covenant of the League of Nations is responsible for the failure to call an open plenary session of the Peace Congress to consider it. The British are trying to get a pledge from Premier Hughes of Australia that he will not break loose, while Col. E. M. House is working to pacify the Japanese. Should the league be launched in secret session, however, it would have a bad birthmark to start with; even its friends concede this.

Japan will make a determined fight to have the disposition of the Shantung question included in the peace treaty that the Germans will get at Versailles in a few days. Baron Makino and Marquis Okuma express themselves in the plainest terms on this subject. They consider a favorable settlement of the greatest importance to Japan, and they must win it or the popular indignation in Japan, already excited by the failure to get the race equality clause included in the covenant of the League of Nations, will overturn the Government.

Hard Fight Expected.

They expect a hard fight, with President Wilson as their chief adversary, and they were not encouraged by their talk yesterday with him. Japan's position is that the peace treaty with Germany must do more than state that the Germans renounce all rights to all overseas possessions or concessions, leaving their disposition to a later agreement. The treaty must state, they contend, that Germany renounces Shantung and that Japan gets what she wants there.

What Japan wants, as stated by her envoys to the President yesterday and to the council to-day, is the following:

Japan will return to China everything that she won from Germany and now holds in Shantung, but Japan desires from China a lease for ninety-nine years of part of the city of Tientsin and permission to station a battalion or two of troops in Tientsin, where she asserts Chinese officials oppress many Japanese residents. She asks that the Shantung railway shall be operated jointly by Japanese and Chinese companies.

Japan bases her claims first upon the treaty to which the British, French and Italians were signatories, which guaranteed them to her, and second upon the fact that she expelled the Germans from Asia by fighting and paying the price in men and money. This entitles her, she contends, to some consideration. Moreover, a favorable decision is vital to Japan because with her it is a point of honor, upon which the Japanese are sensitive.

France Names Guards for German Delegates

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 22.—The French Government has appointed a special military commission to look after the German delegates while in France. The commission is headed by Lieut.-Col. Hardey, with a staff of two Majors, three Captains and two Lieutenants. The commission will meet the German delegates at the frontier and remain with them during their stay at Versailles.

Japan and China are natural rivals. If China gains a complete victory without having fired a shot in the war the effect will be, it is contended here, to puff up the Chinese to such an extent that they will be uncomfortable neighbors. To remarks about the pacific character of the Chinese the Japanese answer that only their neighbors know that they are not as pacific as they appear to be.

Practically the Japanese now are willing to give up their fight for a racial equality clause as an evidence of their good faith in entering the League of Nations, but having yielded on this they must insist on Shantung. As to the Pacific Islands, Japan regards that question as settled by the decision that Japan is to become the mandatory under the League of Nations.

Evidence of Good Faith. In that way also, it is contended, she has shown her good faith, since the acceptance of a mandate involves uncertainty. The Japanese delegation has received advice from Japan saying that an active press campaign is being waged there for insistence upon the demands of Japan.

The situation is embarrassing for President Wilson because Japanese-American relations admittedly are difficult since the equality clause was rejected. Although the Japanese delegates are a unit in stating that it was Premier Hughes of Australia rather than President Wilson who finally kept the clause out of the covenant, the Japanese public believe that it was the President, and should he balk them again there might be serious trouble.

GERMANS PREPARED FOR VOTE ON PEACE

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 22.—(Delayed)—Apparatus for an election such as voting booths, lists and clerks, are in readiness for an immediate plebiscite on the peace terms which can be completed all over Germany in forty-eight hours, according to information secured from sources close to the Government.

Preparations have been going on secretly for several days, it is declared, and if the terms are published on Monday, the referendum can be taken the next day and the answer can go to the Entente forty-eight hours later. It is asserted that the only probable chance of an affirmative answer would be in case there is an agreement to negotiate details of the terms. Thus if an indemnity is fixed, Germany wishes to dispute the total but must be allowed to send experts to discuss ways and means of payment, it is said.

It is declared that the cabinet wishes to avoid the responsibility of either refusing or accepting the terms. Therefore, a plebiscite is almost certain. It is hoped that the result will be a refusal to accept the peace terms because the people will overlook the consequences of such an act—the maintenance of the blockade, the stopping of food imports and the accompanying evils which may be expected—in view of their reluctance to sanction harsh terms.

It is asserted that an agreement to negotiate the details of the treaty is absolutely the only basis upon which the Germans in their present mood will vote in the affirmative.

PEACE COVENANT HERE

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The complete text of the revised covenant of the League of Nations was received at the State Department to-day by cable from Paris. Acting Secretary Polk has asked the President for directions as to publication of the document.

No instructions have been received, but it has been assumed here that the covenant would be made public upon the delivery of the peace treaty to the Germans and in accordance with the plan announced at Paris for giving publicity to the treaty.

ALBANIANS FIGHT ITALIANS.

By the Associated Press.

SALONICA, April 22.—Under orders of the Italian authorities of occupation in Albania, the capital of the Provisional Government, headed by Turkish Pasha, has been transferred from Durazzo to Tirana, east of Durazzo, according to despatches received by the Athens news agency from the Albanian frontier. The Italians, it is added, organized meetings in various towns of Albania against the Government of Esad Pasha, Greece, and Serbia, but only a few Albanians attended. The resolutions adopted at these meetings were written in Italian and then translated into Albanian.

Several thousand Albanians have taken to the mountains in northern and eastern Albania, the despatches add, and are fighting the Italians. The Italians are using artillery, but have been unable to capture the towns of Keflas, Klafa and Drull.

Buenos Ayres Banks Face Strike. BUENOS AYRES, April 22.—The Bank Employees Union will present to the bankers certain demands this week which, if not granted, may result in a strike. Thirty-three banks in Buenos Ayres and the interior are affected.

NATIONALIZATION OF MINES IS ISSUE NOW

By the Associated Press.

Decision in Britain, Expected Soon, to Have Far Reaching Effect.

BIG ECONOMIES URGED

Committee to Work Out Elaborate Scheme for Preventing Waste.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, April 22.—The second stage of the inquiry into the coal industry of Great Britain has brought the mine owners and workmen face to face with the question of nationalization. This great experiment of bringing capital and labor together for intimate conferences has worked very well so far, but as regards the ultimate benefit much will depend upon the action taken in the next few days.

The case for and against nationalization can now be stated clearly. Those who advocate private ownership appear at the meetings armed with great volumes of figures and statistics to back up their arguments that national control means slow death for the coal mining industry. The prime necessity in the coal industry is very large production at as cheap a rate as is compatible with wages which will assure the miners a decent living.

To accomplish this the Sankey commission, which reassembled today, would have to introduce almost revolutionary economies in the operation of the mines and the distribution of coal, eliminating the superfluous middlemen and adopting a programme that would insure reasonably cheap coal.

Great Waste Charged.

Although Great Britain depends more upon coal than any other nation, she has been more extravagant with it and mining than other countries. It is calculated that 25 per cent. of British coal has been left in the mines in the form of supporting pillars and less than 25 per cent. has been consumed in such manner as to prevent the loss of valuable by-products.

The Coal Conservation Committee, after an all-day session, issued a report showing that Great Britain can maintain her present standard of living with an annual consumption of only 100,000,000 tons of coal, but she is actually consuming 150,000,000 tons. The report also shows that the Government has no organization for the mining industry for handling coal.

The mining industry committee intends to work out a definite scheme for great economies at both ends of the line. In the mines it is planned to use improved machinery for getting all the coal possible from the mines by scientific methods. Operating through housing organizations, it is the intention to reduce the use of raw coal for heating to 75 per cent. of the heat up the chimney. Such reforms are necessary to meet an increase of \$10,000,000 and to grant shorter hours to the men.

Decision Will Be Fateful.

So the commission now faces the great question whether the economies can be effected by state or private ownership, and upon its decision depends the future of Great Britain's great manufacturing industry. The commission which accepts such a great responsibility contains no miners; it is composed of three representatives of coal owners and three independent members representing other industries, with Justice Sankey as chairman.

The coal owners recently proposed a scheme for joint control by operators and workmen, but they have not been able to work out constructive proposals along this line and therefore it is probable that the whole committee will adopt nationalization as the best solution of the problem.

When this plan finally becomes effective it will be the culmination of a movement begun by the miners in 1912 when the Labor party introduced in the House of Commons a nationalization bill. Owing to changed conditions nationalization now has a new meaning.

WILSON'S SHIP WILL SAIL.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 22.—The United States transport George Washington will return to the United States with troops after repairs to her machinery, it was announced this afternoon.

The George Washington will run on an alternate schedule with the Levatien and Mount Vernon, so that one of these steamships will always be ready for the return of President Wilson when he desires.

SOVIETS NOW CLAIM TURKEY.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 22.—A revolution has broken out in Turkey and a Soviet Government has been declared. A revolutionary committee has been established at Constantinople, according to a telegram received here from Kiev.

The Bolshevik representative at Odessa is quoted in the message as saying that the Turkish Council there has received official announcement of the change in the Government.

LIMERICK STRIKERS OUTWIT SOLDIERS

By the Associated Press.

Five Hundred Reenter Town by Train After Passing Night on Bridge.

REFUSE TO SHOW PASSES

While Four Hold Guards' Attention, Others Scatter While Town Laughs.

LIMERICK, April 22.—The entire town of Limerick was set laughing this afternoon by the ruse through which the 500 strikers who Monday afternoon attended a hurling contest across the river and in the evening were refused permission to return home over the Seaford Bridge outwitted the military and got home.

Marching from the Clara end of the bridge to a long pavement, they boarded a train for Limerick. When the train was reached four persons left the cars and tried to pass the soldiers at the gate. While the argument was proceeding the other passengers, who had remained concealed in the train, darted for other doors and windows and scattered in every direction. The guard was unable to halt them, and all soon were home.

The strikers leaders promise further developments, but it is believed nothing will be done until the Irish labor congress meets in London. The time for their arrival is being kept secret.

The strikers were not permitted to return over the Seaford Bridge last evening because they would not show military permits and passed the night on the bridge. The break of day found a worn and hollow-eyed crowd of men and women shivering in the chilly weather. They were taken to cottages on the Clara side of the River Shannon. Some of the older ones had been provided with beds during the night on cottage floors, but most of the crowd passed the night in the open.

The attitude of "passive resistance" was continued during the night by the strikers. The military maintained a strict guard with large forces of sentries, and the guns in the armored tank were manned.

Mayor O'Meara, accompanied by members of the clergy, went to the bridge to-day and made a formal request of the officer in command there that the people on the other side be allowed to cross into the town. The officer referred them to the strikers, saying that it was their business to deal with.

The "treasury notes" issued by the Labor Council appeared in Limerick to-day. The notes, which are for the purchase of food, it was announced, will be redeemed in regular money once a week.

SINN FEIN PLOTS NATIONAL STRIKE

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, April 22.—The Dublin hotel strike, which has been in progress since Monday, has now spread to the hotels by the enforced closing.

Easter Monday, the third anniversary of the outbreak of the rebellion of 1916, passed quietly in Dublin. The city was entirely peaceful and in Limerick, where the strike continues, there was no external symptom of excitement.

The Irish labor movement, however, is able to develop the trouble in Limerick into a general cessation of work throughout the country. The local strike committee is making time passing the arrival to-morrow of the executive of the Irish labor party in Dublin.

Much will depend on the help of the labor bodies of England and Scotland. The Irish labor party itself could not carry on a national strike for a prolonged period without outside aid.

A meeting of to-day and the annual congress of the Gaelic Athletic Association in Dublin Sunday decided to make an appeal to members on behalf of the strikers.

OPTIMISM RULES IN FRENCH PRESS

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 22.—The exceptional unanimity with which the representatives of all the allied powers required the German delegates to send genuine plenipotentiaries to Versailles is hailed by the entire press as heralding success in the treaty making.

It is confidently asserted the Allies will show a stern determination that will silence the German into signing the treaty, hence the note of jubilation which characterizes the French press.

Direct intimation from Berlin together with collateral evidence warrants the belief, however, that the German line of action will be governed by the attitude that the Allies are not acting on principles of justice.

INDIA MODERATES HELP GOVERNMENT

By the Associated Press.

Mohammedan Leaders Call for Obedience to Authority.

LONDON, April 22.—Advices from India indicate that the Moderate elements are rallying to the support of law and order against the extremists.

From Lahore comes a telegram to the effect that the Mohammedan leaders of the Punjab have sent a manifesto earnestly appealing to their countrymen, especially Mohammedans, to abandon passive resistance, to obey authority and take effective steps to restore law and order.

Simla, India, April 20 (delayed).—Martial law has been proclaimed in the district.

Disorders in Lahore and in district north of Bombay have led to the declaration of martial law in a number of localities. Gujarat is in the northern part of the Bombay presidency, its principal cities being Surat, Ahmedabad and Baroda. It has a population of more than 9,000,000.

BLACKLIST LIFTED BY TRADE COUNCIL

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 22.—The Supreme Economic Council to-day authorized the announcement of the abolition of the blacklist, licensing and rationing systems as applied to neutrals, thereby crowning the efforts of the American economic delegates since January for the removal of hampering wartime restrictions on trade.

This decision will grant that freedom of intercourse with neutral countries, so urgently required by trade and industry in the United States and throughout the world, has been almost impossible.

The announcement will be made simultaneously April 25 by the various governments involved. It will authorize shipments of raw materials and manufactures other than export commodities without license formalities freely to countries, not including Germany and Bolshevik Russia. Enforcement of restrictions against reexport to these still belligerent countries will be left to the control of associations to which shipments to neutrals adjacent to Germany still must be consigned.

LENINE SILENT ON FEEDING PROPOSAL

By the Associated Press.

Dr. Nansen Goes Ahead on Project.

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PARIS, April 22.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, in charge of the plan to feed the Russians, has not yet received a reply from Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik leader, to his proposal looking to the feeding of the Bolsheviks, but is going ahead on the assumption that it will be accepted and is planning to leave Paris within a few days for Norway.

There he will organize a relief staff and arrange for an immediate supply of food from Scandinavian countries, which Herbert C. Hoover has promised will be replaced later by American supplies.

Dr. Nansen expects to begin his relief work in Petrograd, feeding some 300,000 there. He denies vigorously that he plans to feed the Bolsheviks, asserting that the non-Bolsheviks, especially the women and children, are those who will get the food.

French Recover Five Bells.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 22.—(Delayed)—Lieut.-Gen. Eugene Karlovitch Miller, head of the Archangel Government, told the Associated Press to-day that he was absolutely opposed to the plan of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen for feeding Russia. Other officials on all hands express similar views.

"The proposition to feed our enemies comes when the moment of victory is near for us, and it is entirely outside the question to think that we should cease fighting in order to permit provisions to reach our enemies."

Deposited Agitation to Go Free. Lillian Scott Troy, deported from England because of labor agitation, will be released to-day from Ellis island on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge A. N. Hand of the United States District Court returnable at 10 A. M. Thursday. Judge Hand declared she is an American citizen and is entitled to enter the country without question.

WALLACE RECEIVED AS ENVOY TO FRANCE

By the Associated Press.

Poincare Welcomes U. S. Ambassador and Tells of War Sacrifices.

CALLS FOR RESTITUTION

Victory Won Must Be Made Lasting One, American Diplomat Says.

PARIS, April 22.—HUGO C. WALLACE, American Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Poincare at the Elysee Palace to-day. The Ambassador was attended by all the staff of the embassy.

Shortly before the ceremony Gen. Poincare of President Poincare's military household, called for Mr. Wallace at his residence with a stage carriage drawn by four horses. They then proceeded to Elysee Palace, with an escort of cuirassiers wearing silver helmets and breastplates. The guard of honor lining the courtyard saluted as the Ambassador passed over the crimson carpet to the upper part of the building, where he was received by the President.

Ambassador Wallace in an address after he had been presented to President Poincare saluted in the name of the American people victorious France. He declared that the victory won on French soil being complete it must be lasting. The task now imposed upon the allied nations, the Ambassador added, was to assure peace and humanity. France and the United States, united in the same principles, would devote their efforts to this end, he said.

Mr. Poincare expressed the conviction that the friendship which united France and the United States during the war would obtain shortly its legitimate fruits. The executive expressed the gratitude of France for the aid of the United States. He added that France had suffered much, having supported the enemy forces and left on the battlefield the flower of the nation.

The President said he must say with sorrow, but still with pride, that no allied or associated nation had made for the common cause sacrifices comparable with those of France. The common cause having been won, Mr. Poincare continued, it was right these sacrifices be paid for, and that France would obtain, with reparations and guarantees, means with which to reconstruct her work and obtain security.

In conclusion, President Poincare said France was confident that the affection of which the United States had been the constant source, not only would assert itself in the conclusion of peace but in the intimacy of future relations and in permanent collaboration.

U. S. SOLDIERS ABSOLVED.

By the Associated Press.

Held blameless for Meuse in London March 9.

LONDON, April 22.—The American army and navy court of inquiry into the fight between American and other soldiers and the metropolitan police on March 9 last interpreted the affair as an unimportant melee which did not affect the relations between the British authorities and the American fighting men.

In its report made public to-day the court refrains from attempting to place any blame and confined its recommendations to one—that one American military policeman be disciplined for carrying his pistol when on duty.

The soldier did not draw his revolver in the fighting, it was testified. He had just been relieved from duty and had removed all insignia except his pistol.

FRENCH RECOVER FIVE BELLS.

By the Associated Press.

Treasures Stolen by the Germans Found in Munich.

COLMAR, April 22.—Five bells taken from churches of Colmar during the war by the Germans have been found in Frankfurt and will be returned to their old places. Four of the bells were from the Church of St. Martin, while the fifth was the great bell from the Church of St. Joseph.

Valuable treasures stolen from the museum have been found in Munich, where they were taken by Bavarian soldiers. The treasures include the painting of the "Madonna in an Arbor of Roses" by Schongauer, and the painted wings of the famous altar at Isenheim.

COMMUNISTS MADE WEAK RESISTANCE

By the Associated Press.

Lindau, Bavaria, Reds Yielded to Government Troops Quickly.

REJECTED AT ELECTION

Military Situation in South Germany Reported Much Improved.

BREMEN, April 22.—The Communists at Lindau, southern Bavaria, who were overthrown Friday, did not offer serious resistance to the besieging Bavarian Government and Wurttemberg troops, according to reports received here. Under the protection of the troops the citizens of Lindau held an election on Saturday and voted by a great majority to reject the Communist system of Government.

An appeal train which was coming with Red Guards from Munich to the assistance of the Lindau Communists was stopped near Battenried and the Guards made prisoners.

It is reported also that the Bavarian Communist War Minister, Reichardt, with his staff, was surprised and arrested by Bavarian Government troops.

LONDON, April 22.—The military situation in Bavaria is improving, according to announcements made by the Hoffmann Ministry. The Spartacists who took the town of Dachau, ten miles northwest of Munich, by violating the armistice with the Government troops, have been repulsed and the Government troops are now holding the place. Reinforcements are moving toward Munich from Ingolstadt, it is said.

The Hoffmann Ministry, which resumed control of the capital on Sunday following the collapse of the Soviet Government on Saturday night, is reverberating according to reports. Delegates to the Diet are arriving daily and the assembly will meet soon. Russian prisoners of war, who have been released from camps in Germany, are now doing guard duty at the railroad station.

Communists leaders are making earnest overtures to the people of southern Bavaria and are sending agents through the country making an appeal for the support of women.

Ernest Toller, President of the Soviet Government, has left Munich, but Dr. Levis, leader of the Bavarian Independent Socialists, M. Axelrod, the Russian Socialist who assisted in the establishment of the Soviet regime, and Herr Nissen, one of the Soviet leaders, remain.

There is much plundering of towns in Bavaria, according to report, and places bitter fights have occurred between the Communists and the bourgeois. At Rosenberg, ten hostages have been shot and a fine of \$2,250 has been imposed upon the city because of its lapse from Communism. From Augsburg comes a report that the radical trend there is again increasing and that there is a probability that the city will return to the Soviet system.

An attack on Munich by Wurttemberg troops, launched under cover of artillery fire from all around the city, is reported in a Geneva despatch forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent in Paris.

The date of the reported attack is not indicated, but the message apparently is a belated one. Munich advises received from the Associated Press report no collapse of the Soviet Government in Paris.

Gen. Carleton Wins War Medal.

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—A Congressional Distinguished Service Medal for meritorious service in the training of the Sixteenth Division at Camp Kearny, California, was presented to-day to Major-Gen. Guy Carleton by the Adjutant-General, Mr. McKeon, commanding the Western Department.

Florida Special S. S. LENAPE

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BUY VICTORY LOAN NOTES.

Munich to have occurred on Saturday night, with the Government of Premier Hoffmann assuming judicial control of the capital on Sunday morning by proclaiming martial law.

GEN. ALVAREZ SHOT BY FIRING SQUAD

By the Associated Press.

REBEL MEXICAN LEADER MEETS DEATH CALMLY.

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—Gen. Francisco Alvarez of the anti-Government forces was executed at midnight. He was captured here last Tuesday in a battle in which Gen. Aureliano, Minister of War in the Huerta Cabinet, was killed. Alvarez met death at the